NOVA AQUILÆ NO. 2.

A single magnitude observation of *Nova Aquilæ,* made December 16th, completes my series for 1905. (See these *Publications,* October and December.) Further measures cannot be made here till the latter part of February.

The estimates were made with the 12-inch, power 155, by the Argelander method, at a large hour-angle ($5^h.1$) under poor atmospheric conditions. Four photometric settings on the star *f,* with the 12-inch, November 25th, gave for its magnitude 13.46.

G. M. T., 1905.	Estimates.	*Nova.*
Dec. $16^d.60$	*e* 5–6 *x* 3 *Nova* 12 *f; d* 8 *e* 8 *Nova*	$12^m.1$

The value of a step from this observation is $0^m.085$.

January 25, 1906.   JAMES D. MADDRILL.

RAINFALL AT MT. HAMILTON.

Until the 9th of January the season beginning 1905, July, threatened to be a dry one. From January 11th to 19th, however, almost continuous rain brought the season record up from 4.93 inches to 17.23 inches. The heaviest fall

> In one hour was 0.77^{in}, from 12:40 to 1:40 P. M., January 12th.
>
> In 24 consecutive hours was 3.86^{in}, from 3 P. M., January 11th, to 3 P. M., January 12th.

Of the latter 3.39 inches fell in the last 12 hours. The next day the fall

> In 24 consecutive hours was 3.83^{in}, from 6 A. M., January 13th, to 6 A. M., January 14th.

Of this 3.61 inches fell in 12 hours, from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M.

The twenty-five-year summary at the conclusion of this article shows that about 14.5 inches are to be expected by January 19th; hence we are about 2.7 inches ahead of the normal season.

A table of the rainfall by months for the first twelve years, 1880, July – 1892, June, was compiled by Mr. PERRINE in 1893 and published in these *Publications* (Vol. V, p. 126). The following table is a continuation to 1905, June; and a summary

in the last two columns based on all the rainfall data for the twenty-five years.

Melted snow is included with rain.

Month.	1892 1893	1893 1894	1894 1895	1895 1896	1896 1897	1897 1898	1898 1899	1899 1900
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
July	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
August	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.12
September ..	0.24	0.48	1.64	0.08	0.47	0.07	0.29	0.00
October	1.38	0.66	2.98	0.78	1.85	1.25	1.33	6.37
November ...	10.30	4.01	0.84	2.46	5.86	1.51	1.23	4.92
December ...	5.56	3.58	11.90	3.16	4.91	2.70	2.13	4.16
January	3.29	9.74	10.00	9.54	3.50	2.30	5.63	3.26
February	3.45	10.52	3.08	1.08	7.42	4.16	0.75	1.70
March	8.99	2.54	1.46	3.83	6.45	2.04	11.11	3.37
April	3.61	0.89	2.30	6.70	0.82	0.84	1.40	4.06
May	0.95	2.78	2.39	2.10	0.28	2.41	1.47	1.35
June	0.16	0.64	0.00	0.02	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.00
Annual	37.93	35.84	36.61	29.76	32.22	17.66	25.73	29.31

Month.	1900 1901	1901 1902	1902 1903	1903 1904	1904 1905	25-year Mean.	Mean Sum to End of Month.
	in.	in.	in	in.	in.	in.	in.
July	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
August	0.02	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.03
September ..	0.08	1.08	0.00	0.00	2.33	0.41	0.44
October	3.48	2.19	2.09	0.47	2.51	1.82	2.26
November ...	7.76	2.89	3.01	7.69	2.05	3.01	5.27
December ...	2.21	1.61	3.11	1.39	3.84	6.53	11.80
January	5.76	1.44	8.86	1.98	4.04	4.67	16.47
February	5.92	9.15	2.20	9.53	3.89	4.72	21.19
March	1.98	5.18	9.89	8.06	5.91	5.39	26.58
April	3.33	2.60	1.12	4.38	1.36	3.11	29.69
May	1.07	1.19	0.05	0.45	2.27	1.63	31.32
June	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.38	31.70
Annual	31.64	27.38	30.33	33.98	28.25	31.70	

January 22, 1906. JAMES D. MADDRILL.

A DOUBLE-STAR PROBLEM.

BURNHAM has called 95 *Ceti* (= ALVAN CLARK 2) "the most mysterious and strange double star in the heavens. I have tried it," he says, "first and last, perhaps hundreds of times with apertures all the way from 6 to 36 inches without